

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C04B 28/02, 24/24, 18/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 98/54108</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 3 December 1998 (03.12.98)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/TR98/00008 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 26 May 1998 (26.05.98) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 97/426 26 May 1997 (26.05.97) TR <b>(71)(72) Applicants and Inventors:</b> SOBOLEV, Konstantin [RU/TR]; Koca Group, GOSB Yolu, Gebze, 41400 Kocaeli (TR). SOBOLEVA, Svetlana [RU/TR]; Birulevskaya Str. 14-2-297, Moscow, 115492 (RU). <b>(74) Agent:</b> ANKARA PATENT BUREAU LTD.; Sehit Adem Yavuz Sokak 8/22, Kizilay, 06440 Ankara (TR).	<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>	
<b>(54) Title:</b> COMPLEX ADMIXTURE AND METHOD OF CEMENT BASED MATERIALS PRODUCTION  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  The present invention relates to admixtures production and to method of the admixtures application in cement and concrete technology. The method allows to produce high-strength and high durable cement based systems, as well as cement systems with specially designed properties or cheap high-volume mineral admixture cements.		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

5

## **COMPLEX ADMIXTURE AND METHOD OF CEMENT BASED MATERIALS PRODUCTION**

### **BACKGROUND OF INVENTION**

10

#### **1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to admixtures production and to method of the admixtures application in cement and concrete technology. The method allows to produce high-strength and high durable cement based systems, as well as cement systems with specially designed properties or cheap high-volume mineral admixture cements.

15

#### **2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART**

20

The admixtures for cement systems, especially high range water reducers or superplasticizers, have significant influence on strength and durability of concrete due to ability to reduce water demand and provide low porosity and permeability. The usage of such admixtures allows to produce concrete with high level of properties. The application of new high range water reducing agents for production of ultra high-strength concrete is explained in some US patents (US Pat. 5,466,289). Advantages of the high strength and high durable concrete have provided their large-scale applications in construction projects such as high-rise buildings, bridges, marine and offshore structures, tunnels, parking desks, repairing of structures, etc.

25

30

There are many products marketed as high range water reducers for concrete. The original composition of high range water reducers is protected by numbers of International patents (for instance, in US Pat. 5,584,920; 5,494,516;

5 4,704,415; 4,460,720 and 4,441,929) and it is well-known that essentially they are  
lignosulphonates-, melamine-, naphthalene- and polyacrylate- based compounds.  
The process of water reducers production is realised in aqueous solution and the  
final product contains 55 - 75 % of water. Application of water reducers in  
aqueous solution is impossible for some dry production process, such as cement  
10 and dry mortar. Usage of dry or semi- dry water reducers is more attractive for  
ready mix and precast concrete plant or construction site due to the reason of easy  
transportation and storage. For such projects dry powder water reducers are  
available. Production cost of the powder admixtures rises up to two times because  
drying process in special apparatus is used to remove water. Development of the  
15 cheapest process for the dry- or semi- dry water reducing admixtures would be  
useful to extend the frames of their application.

Process explained in US Pat. 4,297,309 (except final procedure of firing)  
that allow to produce articles with different shape based on fine silica particles and  
water is very close to present invention. Application of active calcium reactive  
20 sorbents for combining of some gas and liquid chemicals, especially for sulfur  
dioxide and metals, is also described in some US patents (US Pat. No 5,405,535;  
5,227,351). Usage of invented complex admixture in cement and concrete  
technology is similar to existing mode for mineral admixtures such as fly ash (US  
Pat. No 5,601,643) application.

25 The main difference of the present invention is ability to create economical  
combinations in sorbent - water reducer system that can be used as universal and  
super effective modifiers for cement systems. The available test results confirm  
that synergetic effect of sorbent - water reducer is multiplied in case of increasing  
of preliminary treatment of cement - invented modifier compositions in dry or  
30 liquid state. This advantages allow to achieve new level of properties or provide  
production of wide range of new and more economic cement based materials with  
conventional properties.

5

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to development of the dry and semi- dry admixtures composition and production process. The usage of active silicon dioxide based sorbents allows to combine water containing in water reducers and to produce new complex admixture for modifying of cement system. The main criterion of sorbents selection is compatibility with cement system, especially for long- term action. The correct combinations in sorbent - water reducer system allows to create wide range of universal and super effective modifiers for cement systems.

The method of the complex admixture application in cement and concrete technology allows to produce the high-strength and high durable cement based systems, as well as the cement systems with specially designed properties or cheap high-volume mineral admixtures cements. The method is based on modification of cement or dry mix in production process by invented complex admixtures. This allows to increase the compressive strength of cement based materials up to 145-180 MPa and/or to introduce a large quantity of mineral indigenous admixtures up to 70% in the cement composition.

25

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The dry or semi- dry complex admixtures production process includes mixing of water reducer solution with powder components of active sorbents.

30

The most important component of the sorbent is presented by fine alkali reactive silica dioxide based materials. Virtually any composition that includes fine or superfine non-crystalline silica dioxide may be applied in the practice. Such compositions include, but are not limited by fly ash, rice husk ash, zeolite, silica fume, bentonite, activated kaolin, montmorillonite, diatomaceous earth, etc.

- 5 The mass ratios of reactive silica dioxide component to water reducer ranging from about 5:1 to about 100:1 are preferred.

Available high range water reducers, as well as their mix (including other admixtures) can be used. The best results are achieved in case of sulphonated melamine (SMF) or naphthalene (SNF) formaldehyde, as well as polyacrylate  
10 (PA) based high range water reducer application. The water content of high range water reducer component can be varied from about 25 to about 85 %.

The high porous lightweight sand (with particles size less than 5 mm) can be used as water accumulating component of active sorbent. The wide range of natural and artificial lightweight materials, as volcanic pumice, tuff, expanded  
15 clay, expanded perlite, expanded slag, expanded glass, etc can be used. The mass ratios of reactive silica to accumulating porous component can be varied from about 10:1 to about 1:1.

The non-organic or organic salts or hydroxides of metals can be used as electrolytic agent, which provide better distribution and dissolving of the complex  
20 admixture particles in aqueous media. Such compositions include, but are not limited by metal (especially, alkali and alkali earth) aluminates, hydroxides and carbonates: sodium nitrite, sulphate Al, Na, K, Ca, calcium chloride, calcium formate, etc. The introduction of the electrolytic agent into process can be made before or together with reactive silica component mixing in order to provide better  
25 homogenisation of system. The mass ratios of reactive silica component to electrolytic agent can be varied from about 10:1 to about 1000:1. Accelerating effect on cement hardening process can be achieved in case of the composition application.

The low-, hemi- and non- water salts or combinations that are able to  
30 combine with water can be used to bond free water in the system. The water-combining component can be applied before, during or after mixing of the main composition. The last case provides the formation of the granules covered by dense protective layer. This solution may be very useful if total amount of water is high and due to some reasons reactive silica content can not be increased. The one

5 or more types of calcium sulfate, high alumina cement or sulphate Na can be used as water combining component. The mass ratios of reactive silica to water combining component can be adjusted from about 1:1 to about 100:1. The effect of regulation of cement setting time, as well as accelerating of hardening process can be achieved for such composition.

10 The complex admixture can contain water-soluble polymer, which can be applied at any time during the main composition mixing. The usage of dry or aqueous dispersion of polymer, as well as combination of several polymers is possible. The introduction of the water-soluble polymer after mixing of the main composition provides the formation of the stronger granules. Acrylic acid or  
15 acrylic acid copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, poly acryl amide, polyethylene oxide, cellulose ethers, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose can be applied in this composition. The mass ratio of reactive silica to water soluble polymer can be varied from about 3:1 to about 100:1. The usage of the complex admixtures containing water soluble polymer for  
20 cement modification allows to produce the systems with desired rheological behaviour, for instance, reduce the cement paste viscosity at the certain time, increase pumping of fresh mortar and concrete, as well as to improve some strength characteristics, as tensile, flexural, impact and bond strength, modulus of elasticity, etc.

25 The composition can contain any retarders of hydration, setting, and hardening of cement system. The retarders include, but are not limited by lignosulphonates, sugars, hydroxycarbonic acids and their salts, carboxylates, phosphonic or phosphoric acids, as well as their ethers and salts. The mass ratio of reactive silica to retarder can be chosen from about 50:1 to about 1000:1. The  
30 retarder application is more suitable for delaying of cement setting time, as well as for significant reduction of heat development.

The available air detraining, hydrophobic, air entraining, foaming and/or gas creating admixtures can be applied as component of the main composition. Three-butyl phosphate can be used as air detraining component. Silicon based

5 compounds containing silicones, silanes, silanols or siloxanes groups such as alkyl  
alkoxy silanes can be used as hydrophobic components. Air entraining and  
foaming agents can be neutralised hydroaromatic and fatty carboxylic acid, tall oil,  
vinisol resin and protein-based admixtures. The powder of some metals (for  
example, aluminium), as well as hydrogen peroxide can be applied as gas creating  
10 admixture. The film and structure creating actions, as well as self- dissolving  
effects of these admixtures are used for production of well-performed complex  
products. The mass ratio of reactive silica to structure formation components can  
be varied from about 10:1 to about 10000:1. The usage of this kind of structure  
formation components provides necessary porous system of cement paste from  
15 dense non-porous to cellular lightweight structure. The hydrophobic components  
provide creation of super thin hydrophobic layer on porous area surface. The gas  
creating agents can be used also for elimination of shrinkage, production of  
expanding cements or accelerating of hardening and heat development for  
production self- curing systems.

20 Grinding aids can be submitted as component of the main composition.  
The triethanol amine, amine acetate salts, EDTA, acetic acid, hydrocarbons,  
silanes, methyl chlorine or fluorine silanes, etc can be used as grinding aid  
components. The effect of grinding acceleration is achieved due to reducing of  
agglomeration and surface tension. The mass ratio of reactive silica to grinding aid  
25 components can be varied from about 10:1 to about 10000:1.

The main idea of the mix proportioning is to create workable, dry or semi-  
dry complex admixture that meets the cost/benefit requirements and has  
significant improving influence on cement system properties. The presented mix  
design also provides protection against undesirable reaction between the complex  
30 admixture components, mainly, due to high content of water reducer and small  
amount of water available for such reaction.

Any mixing process can be applied in the practice to meet the main  
requirement of composition homogenising. The promising results are



5 demonstrated by the high speed mixers (spindle or planetary type), vibrating mixers or mills, as well as the air jet mixers or mills. In case, if necessary, any types of the granulating equipment can be used for finishing of the complex admixture. The product as per the invention might be presented by wide range of coarse and fine granules. The quality the complex admixture can be improved by  
10 drying, pressing, extrusion, crushing, calendering, etc. The required physical characteristics, as well as better homogenising of composition, necessary fineness and shape are achieved by means of such treatment.

The introduction of the complex admixture into cement or dry mix  
15 production process allows to increase the compressive strength of these materials up to 145-

180 MPa. The cement composition can contain portland cement clinker including one or more combination of calcium silicates and/or calcium aluminates and one or more types of calcium sulfate, or portland cement with Blaine specific surface  
20 area less than  $400 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$  and the complex admixture. The mass ratio of portland cement to complex admixture can be varied from about 100:1 to about 2:1. The chemical composition of clinker and cement can vary in the limits of existing standards or special clinker and cement can be used. Generally, any kind of existing cements can be applied in this composition. (for example, in accordance  
25 with ASTM C150, C595, C845, C91 or prEN197-1) This cements include, but are not limited by general use cements, moderate heat of hardening cements, high early strength cements, low heat cements, sulfate resisting cements, white portland cements, blended hydraulic cements, portland blast furnace slag cements, portland-pozzolan cements, special cements, expanding cements, high alumina  
30 cements, oil-well cements, etc, as well as any combination and mix of this cements.

The large quantity up to 70% of mineral indigenous admixtures can be introduced in the cement composition. The natural materials as pozzolans, volcanic glasses, diatomaceous earth, perlite, tuff, volcanic pumice, natural sand,

5   quarts, marble, limestone, burnt gaize, burnt clay, burnt shale, rice husk ash,  
bentonite, activated kaolin, etc and industrial by-products or wastes as granulated  
blast furnace slag, fly ash, silica fume, catalytic and alum wastes, broken glass and  
ceramic, calcium sulfate, etc can be used as mineral admixtures. Selection of  
10   special mineral admixtures, for instance with high density, chemical, thermal or  
abrasion resistance, thermal expansion, electric conductivity etc allow to produce  
cement systems with specially designing and unique properties. The mass ratio of  
mineral indigenous admixtures to complex admixture can be varied from about  
100:1 to about 1:1. Maximum quantity of mineral admixtures in the cement  
composition depends on type of mineral admixtures, as well as strength and  
15   durability level required.

The dry mix can contain specially selected dry aggregates (for example, in  
accordance with ASTM C387 or C33). The mass ratio of aggregates to total  
cementing material (cement, mineral admixtures and complex admixture) can be  
varied from about 10:1 to about 1:2.

20   The existing apparatus and technologies can be used for cement or dry mix  
production process. Satisfactory results were achieved by the application of high  
speed mixers (for dry mix or blended cement production), vibrating mixers or  
mills, air jet mixers or mills, ball mills, tube ball mills (for cement production).  
The mode of complex admixture introduction into portland cement - mineral  
25   admixtures - aggregates systems covers all possible combinations. Adequately  
formula was concluded in case if portland cement clinker and calcium sulfate (or  
portland cement as component) and the complex admixture was interground in  
mill (preferable, open cycle ball mill). The product in accordance with the formula  
is presented by modified super high strength cement, which can be used as final  
30   product or for consequent production of the blended cements (by inter grinding or  
mixing with mineral admixtures) and dry mix (by mixing with aggregates). Joint  
interground clinker (or portland cement) - mineral admixture - complex admixture  
system also possessed high level of properties. Separate grinding of clinker and  
mineral admixture components and consequent intergrinding or mixing with

- 5 complex admixture allows to design systems with very small water demand due to optimal and dense particles packing.

The concrete and mortars based on modified cements posses high strength and high durability, as well as excellent workability and pumping. The wide range of aggregates and fibrous materials (as polypropylene, nylon, glass) can be used  
10 for concrete and mortars production. Introduction of the complex admixture as component of concrete mix is also possible, and for this case usage of pre-mixer is recommended. Good mixing effect is achieved if complex admixture, water and part of cement were pre-mixed in colloid mixer. Selection of special fillers and/or aggregates for concrete, for instance with high density, chemical, thermal or  
15 abrasion resistance, thermal expansion, electric conductivity etc allow to design the wide range of concrete with special and unique properties.

The complex admixture modified cement paste, mortar or concrete based materials can be used after any kind of consequent treatment in fresh or hardening state. These treatment processes include, but are not limited by vibrating, pressing,  
20 extrusion, calendering, drying, heat or autoclave treatment, etc. The required properties of products can be achieved by means of such treatment.

The invention can be described by the following examples which can explain the advantages of complex admixture application in cement and concrete technology and demonstrate the opportunity of production of the cement based  
25 systems with unique properties. The examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. In what follows, "%" will mean "weight %", "ratio" will mean "weight ratio" and "parts" will mean "weight parts".

## EXAMPLE 1

30

The example demonstrates the ability to raise the strength properties of normal portland cement based systems in case of complex admixture application for modifying of cement grinding process.

- 5 The complex admixture mix proportioning was the following:

Table 1

Type	Name	Specification	Composition
High Range Water Reducer	Sikament FF	35% Solid Content	3
Water Soluble Polymer	Mowilith-LDM2072		1
Low-Calcium Fly Ash	-	40% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	10
Condensed Silica Fume	-	90% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	10

- 10 The mixing of components in planetary mixer was continued during 5 minutes and after this procedure the complex admixture was presented by semi dry grainy particles with 0.5- 4 mm diameter. The produced admixture was used as modifier of cement grinding process. The composition was based on portland cement clinker, admixture and gypsum. The admixture amount was varied from 0 to 40% and the gypsum content was constant as 4% of clinker weight. The grinding media to total materials ratio was kept as 10:1 and grinding time was 1½
- 15 of hour. The properties of modified cements and dry mixes (at sand to cement ratio 1:1) in accordance with ASTM C348/C349/C387 are presented in Table 6. The test results indicate significant rise of the strength properties of modified cement systems at complex admixture content from 10 to 40 %.

## 20 EXAMPLE 2

The example demonstrates the ability to apply the complex admixture for the increasing of the early strength of blended cements containing 60% of blast furnace slag or fly ash.

- 25 The complex admixture mix proportioning was the following:

Table 2

Type	Name	Specification	Composition
SMF High Range Water Reducer	Melment-L10	35% Solid Content	3
Lightweight Perlite Sand	-	D <sub>max</sub> = 1 mm	3
Hemi Water Gypsum	-	-	3
Rice Husk Ash	-	90% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	10

5

The mixing procedure was the same as per Example 1. The produced admixture was used as modifier of cement grinding process. The composition was based on 60% of blast furnace slag or fly ash, 35% portland cement and 5% of the admixture. The grinding equipment and conditions were the same as per Example 1 and grinding time was ½ of hour. The test results of modified cements and dry mixes (at sand to cement ratio 1:1) are presented in Table 6. The test results indicate significant rise of the early age strength of modified cement.

10

### EXAMPLE 3

15

The example demonstrates the effect of the complex admixture to delay the setting of high strength cements.

The complex admixture mix proportioning was the following:

Table 3

Type	Name	Specification	Composition
Hyperplasticizer	Sikament-NN	40% Solid Content	15
Sulphate Na	-		1
Modified Lignosulphonate	Plastiment-BV40	30% Solid Content	1
Methyl Hydroxyethyl Cellulose	Tylose-MN	100% Powder	3
Silica Fume	-	90% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	50

20

The mixing procedure was the same as per Example 1. The produced admixture was used as modifier of cement grinding process. The composition was based on portland cement clinker and admixture. The admixture amount was varied from 5 to 10%. The grinding time was 1½ of hour. The test results of modified cements and dry mixes are presented in Table 6. The test results indicate significant delay of the high strength cement setting time.

25

## 5 EXAMPLE 4

The example demonstrates the ability to reduce the cement grinding time, as well as increase of the cement early strength.

The complex admixture mix proportioning was the following:

10 Table 4

Type	Name	Specification	Composition
SNF High Range Water Reducer	Sikament-FF	35% Solid Content	15
Calcium Formate	-	-	1
Triethanol Amine	-	15% Solid Content	1
Low-Calcium Fly Ash	-	40% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	50
Zeolite	-	50% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	50

The mixing procedure was the same as per Example 1. The produced admixture was used as modifier of cement grinding process. The cement composition and grinding conditions were the same as per Example 1. The admixture dosage was 5% and grinding time was 1 hour. The test results of modified cements and dry mixes are presented in Table 6. The test results indicate the reducing of the cement grinding time and increasing of the early age strength of modified cement.

20

## EXAMPLE 5

The example demonstrates the possibility to design of the cement systems with special properties as super high strength, super low thermal expansion and high thermal resistance.

25

The complex admixture mix proportioning was the following:

Table 5

Type	Name	Specification	Composition
SNF High Range Water Reducer	Sikament NN	35% Solid Content	5
Zeolite	-	40% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	10
Condensed Silica Fume	-	90% SiO <sub>2</sub> Content	10

5

The mixing procedure was the same as per Example 1. The produced admixture was used as modifier of cement grinding process. The normal portland cement was replaced by 45% of fine pulverised (Blaine specific surface area of 350 m<sup>2</sup>/kg) powder of Li-Si-Al-O-N glass brakeage that is a glass factory by-product as low thermal expansion filler and by 25% of the admixture (the portland cement content was 30% of total amount). The grinding equipment and conditions were the same as per Example 1 and grinding time was ½ of hour. The test results of dry mixes (at special sand to cement ratio 1:1) are presented in Table 6. The Li-Si-Al-O-N glass and ZnO-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> based ceramic brakeage are used as special sand in the dry mixes. The test results demonstrate the possibility to produce the cement systems with super high compressive strength up to 180 MPa and around 250 MPa after low temperature (150-450 °C) burning, super low thermal expansion coefficient up to 10<sup>-6</sup> °C<sup>-1</sup> and high thermal resistance up to 750 °C.

## 20 EXAMPLE 6

The example demonstrates the opportunity to produce wide range of the dry mix products based on high strength cement as per Example 1. The high strength cement containing 20% of the complex admixture was used. The test results of dry mixes at sand to cement ratio 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 are presented in Table 6. The test results confirm the ability to produce the super high strength dry mixes with compressive strength up to 145 MPa, high strength dry mixes (compressive strength 40-65 MPa) for wide scale applications, as well as very cheap normal grade dry mixes with sand content from 7 to 10 parts per 1 part of the high strength cement.

## 5 EXAMPLE 7

The example demonstrates the ability to produce super high strength concrete based on the complex admixture as per Example 1. The normal portland cement and the complex admixture at 40% content in total binder were used. The complex admixture and cement are pre-mixed with water in colloid mixer in order to produce activated fluid system. The admixture to cement ratio 1:1 and total amount of water have been used. The admixture-and-cement fluid pre-mix was used for concrete production immediately after activation. The mixture proportion and test results of concrete are presented in Table 7. The test results confirm the ability to produce the super high strength concrete with compressive strength up to 165 MPa.



Table 6. - Complex Admixture Based Cement Proportion and Properties

No	Cement Mixture Proportions, %					Specific Surface Area, m <sup>2</sup> /kg	Setting Time, h:min		Cement Sand	W/C	Flexural Strength, MPa @				Compressive Strength, MPa @			
	Clinker	Gypsum	Admixture	Slag	Fly Ash		Initial	Final			1 day	3 days	7 days	28 days	1 day	3 days	7 days	28 days
1.1.1	96	4	0	0	0	320	1:50	2:30	1: 2.75	0.45	2.1	6.1	6.9	7.9	15.1	36.2	42.0	56.1
1.1.2	96	4	0	0	0	320	1:50	2:30	1: 1.00	0.30	2.8	8.2	9.3	10.5	25.2	60.5	51.4	82.5
1.2.1	94	4	2	0	0	360	1:45	2:25	1: 2.75	0.42	2.2	6.4	7.3	8.2	18.9	45.2	38.4	61.7
1.2.2	94	4	2	0	0	360	1:45	2:25	1: 1.00	0.27	3.3	9.6	10.9	12.3	27.5	65.9	56.0	89.9
1.3.1	86	4	10	0	0	750	1:35	2:15	1: 2.75	0.35	2.5	7.3	8.2	9.3	26.0	62.4	53.0	85.1
1.3.2	86	4	10	0	0	750	1:35	2:15	1: 1.00	0.21	3.9	11.3	12.8	14.5	36.9	88.5	75.2	120.7
1.4.1	82	3	20	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 2.75	0.29	2.7	7.7	8.8	9.9	24.8	59.5	50.5	81.1
1.4.2	82	3	20	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 1.00	0.18	4.0	11.6	13.2	14.9	41.2	98.7	83.9	134.6
1.5.1	77	3	30	0	0	1150	1:25	2:05	1: 2.75	0.25	2.8	8.1	9.2	10.4	27.2	65.2	55.4	88.9
1.5.2	67	3	30	0	0	1150	1:25	2:05	1: 1.00	0.16	4.1	12.0	13.6	15.4	43.3	103.7	88.1	141.4
1.6.1	58	2	40	0	0	1350	1:20	2:00	1: 2.75	0.22	4.4	7.7	10.3	11.9	28.5	62.6	74.1	94.4
1.6.2	58	2	40	0	0	1350	1:20	2:00	1: 1.00	0.14	6.8	12.3	14.9	18.9	45.2	83.8	111.2	148.2
2.1.1	34	1	5	60	0	525	2:30	3:15	1: 2.75	0.30	3.8	6.9	7.2	10.8	27.2	50.5	56.4	93.8
2.1.2	34	1	5	60	0	525	2:30	3:15	1: 1.00	0.23	3.9	7.1	12.5	13.8	38.9	72.2	65.0	112.5
2.2.1	34	1	5	0	60	555	2:45	3:45	1: 2.75	0.33	2.3	4.2	5.4	8.3	12.2	22.6	41.4	59.5
2.2.2	34	1	5	0	60	555	2:45	3:45	1: 1.00	0.23	2.9	5.2	8.4	9.7	18.6	34.4	58.6	88.5
3.1.1	95	0	5	0	0	500	2:15	2:45	1: 2.75	0.31	3.4	6.2	10.0	9.5	18.3	34.0	57.9	87.4
3.1.2	95	0	5	0	0	500	2:15	2:45	1: 1.00	0.19	4.5	8.1	13.2	11.4	25.4	47.1	80.3	121.3
3.2.1	90	0	10	0	0	675	2:55	4:00	1: 2.75	0.25	4.5	8.2	13.3	11.5	19.1	35.4	60.4	91.2
3.2.2	90	0	10	0	0	675	2:55	4:00	1: 1.00	0.15	6.0	10.9	17.6	15.2	29.4	54.6	93.0	140.4
4.1.1	91	4	5	0	0	485	1:35	2:10	1: 2.75	0.32	3.6	6.5	10.5	9.1	13.7	25.4	43.3	65.4
4.1.2	91	4	5	0	0	485	1:35	2:10	1: 1.00	0.21	4.3	7.8	12.6	10.9	19.4	36.0	61.4	92.7
5.1.1	29	1	25	45	0	460	1:40	2:20	1: 1.00	0.15	6.5	12.9	18.3	25.2	46.4	98.7	146.4	180.7
5.1.2	29	1	25	45	0	460	1:40	2:20	1: 1.00	0.15	6.3	11.7	16.5	20.4	42.9	91.2	134.5	175.1
6.1.1	58	2	40	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 1.00	0.15	6.8	12.3	14.9	18.9	45.2	83.8	111.2	148.2
6.1.2	58	2	40	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 3.00	0.25	4.2	7.3	9.9	11.7	27.9	51.7	68.6	91.4
6.1.3	58	2	40	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 5.00	0.35	3.4	5.9	8.0	9.4	23.4	43.3	57.5	76.6
6.1.4	58	2	40	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 7.00	0.45	2.9	5.1	6.9	8.2	18.5	34.4	45.6	60.8
6.1.5	58	2	40	0	0	950	1:30	2:10	1: 10.00	0.55	2.5	4.4	6.0	7.1	10.6	19.6	26.0	34.6

Table 7. - Complex Admixture Based Concrete Proportion and Properties

Cement	Concrete Mixture Proportions, kg/m <sup>3</sup>				Slump, mm	Compressive Strength, MPa @				
	Admixture	Water	Sand	Coarse Aggregate		W/(C+A)	1 day	3 days	7 days	28 days
520	130	130	420	1200	200	0.2	45	85	120	155
										165

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A dry or semi- dry complex admixture for cement systems containing water reducer or high range water reducer in aqueous solution and active silicon dioxide based sorbent, wherein
  - a sorbent is presented by fine alkali reactive non-crystalline silica dioxide based materials as fly ash, rice husk ash, zeolite, silica fume,  
10 bentonite, activated kaolin, montmorillonite, diatomaceous earth;
  - a sulphonated melamine, naphthalene formaldehyde, polyacrylate based admixtures, or their mix (including other admixtures) are used as high range water reducer;
  - the mass ratio of reactive silica dioxide component to water reducer is  
15 ranged from about 5:1 to about 100:1.
2. A complex admixture composition according to Claim 1, wherein the high porous light weight sand is used as water accumulating component of active sorbent.
3. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-2, wherein volcanic  
20 pumice, tuff, expanded clay, expanded perlite, expanded slag, expanded glass is used as accumulating porous component.
4. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-3, wherein the mass ratios of reactive silica to accumulating porous component can be varied from about 10:1 to about 1:1.
- 25 5. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-4, wherein the non-organic or organic salts or hydroxides of metals are used as electrolytic agent of active sorbent.
6. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-5, wherein the metal (especially, alkali and alkali earth) aluminates, hydroxides and/or carbonates,

as well as sodium nitrite, sulphate Al, Na, K, Ca, calcium chloride, calcium formate are used as electrolytic agent.

7. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-6, wherein the mass ratio of reactive silica component to electrolytic agent is varied from about 10:1 to about 1000:1.
8. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-7, wherein the low-, hemi- and non- water salts or combinations that are able to combine with water are used as water combining component of active sorbent.
9. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-8, wherein the one or more types of calcium sulfate, high alumina cement or sulphate Na is used as water combining component.
10. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-9, wherein the mass ratios of reactive silica to water combining component is adjusted from about 1:1 to about 100:1.
11. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-10, wherein the water-soluble polymer is used as component of complex admixture.
12. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-11, wherein the polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylamide, cellulose ethers, methylcellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose is applied as water-soluble polymer.
13. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-12, wherein the mass ratio of reactive silica to water soluble polymer is varied from about 3:1 to about 100:1.
14. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-13, wherein the retarder of hydration, setting, and/or hardening of cement system is used as component of complex admixture.
15. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-14, wherein lignosulphonates, sugars, hydroxycarbonic acids and their salts, carboxylates, phosphonic or phosphoric acids, as well as their ethers and salts are used as the retarders.

16. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-15, wherein the mass ratio of reactive silica to retarder is chosen from about 50:1 to about 1000:1.
17. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-16, wherein the air  
5 detraining, hydrophobic, air entraining, foaming and/or gas creating admixtures are applied as structure formation components of the main composition.
18. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-17, wherein the three- butyl phosphate is used as air detraining component.
- 10 19. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-18, wherein the silicon based compounds containing silicones, silanes, silanols and/or siloxanes groups as alkyl alkoxy silanes are used as hydrophobic components.
20. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-19, wherein the  
15 neutralised hydroaromatic and fatty carboxylic acid, tall oil, vinsol resin and protein-based admixtures are used as air entraining or foaming agents.
21. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-20, wherein the metal (as aluminium) powder, hydrogen peroxide are applied as gas creating component.
22. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-21, wherein the  
20 mass ratio of reactive silica to structure formation components can be varied from about 10:1 to about 10000:1.
23. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-22, wherein the grinding aid components is used as component of complex admixture.
24. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-23, wherein the  
25 triethanol amine, amine acetate salts, EDTA, acetic acid, hydrocarbons, silanes, methyl chlorine or fluorine silane are applied as grinding aid components.
25. A complex admixture composition according to Claims 1-21, wherein the  
30 mass ratio of reactive silica to grinding aid components can be varied from about 10:1 to about 10000:1.

26. A dry or semi- dry complex admixture production process including mixing of components according to Claims 1-25.
27. A complex admixture production process according to Claims 26, wherein the high speed mixer spindle or planetary type, vibrating mixers or mills, as well as the air jet mixers or mills are used.
28. A complex admixture production process according to Claims 26-27, wherein the additional granulating, drying, pressing, extrusion, crushing, calendering process is applied for finishing the composition.
29. A cement composition that includes
- the complex admixture according to Claim 26-28 and
  - portland cement clinker based on one or more combination of calcium silicates and/or calcium aluminates and one or more types of calcium sulfate, and/or
  - portland cement as general use cements, moderate heat of hardening cements, high early strength cements, low heat cements, sulfate resisting cements, white portland cements, blended hydraulic cements, portland blast furnace slag cements, portland-pozzolan cements, special cements, expanding cements, high alumina cements, oil-well cements, as well as any combination and mix of this cements.
30. A cement according to Claim 29, wherein the mass ratio of portland cement component to complex admixture is varied from about 100:1 to about 2:1.
31. A cement composition according to Claims 29-30, wherein the mineral admixtures are introduced in the cement composition.
32. A cement composition according to Claims 31, wherein the pozzolans, volcanic glasses, diatomaceous earth, perlite, tuff, pumice, natural sand, quartz, marble, limestone, burnt gaize, burnt clay, burnt shale, rice husk ash, bentonite, activated kaolin, granulated blast furnace slag, fly ash, silica fume, catalytic and alum wastes, broken glass, broken ceramic, calcium sulfate are used as mineral admixtures.

33. A cement composition according to Claims 31-32, wherein the mass ratio of mineral admixtures to complex admixture is varied from about 100:1 to about 1:1.
34. A cement production process that includes the grinding or mixing of components according to Claims 29-33.
35. A cement production process according to Claim 34, wherein the separate grinding of portland cement and mineral admixture components and consequent intergrinding or mixing with the complex admixture is applied.
36. A cement production process according to Claims 34-35, wherein the high speed mixers, vibrating mixers or mills, air jet mixers or mills, ball mills, tube ball mills are applied.
37. A dry mix composition that includes the portland cement and dry aggregates and the complex admixture according to Claim 26-28.
38. A dry mix composition that includes the cement according to Claim 34-36 and dry aggregates.
39. A dry mix composition according to Claims 37-38, wherein the mass ratio of aggregates to total cementing materials (cement, mineral admixtures and complex admixture) is varied from about 10:1 to about 1:2.
40. A dry mix production process that includes the mixing of components according to Claims 37-39.
41. A dry mix production process according to Claim 40, wherein the high speed mixers, vibrating mixers, air jet mixers are used.
42. A concrete and mortars based on modified cement or dry mix according to Claims 34-36, 40-41.
43. A concrete and mortar that includes the portland cement and aggregates and the complex admixture according to Claims 26-28.
44. A cement, dry mix, mortar and/or concrete according to Claim 34-36, 40-43 that includes the special fillers and/or aggregates with high density, chemical, thermal or abrasion resistance, thermal expansion, electric conductivity and/or fibrous materials as polypropylene, nylon, glass.

45. A cement paste, mortar and/or concrete modified by the complex admixture according to Claims 29-44 are used after vibrating, pressing, extrusion, calendering, drying, heat or autoclave treatment.
46. The complex admixture composition and/or the mode of production in accordance with Claims and/or including any references on Examples.
47. The high compressive strength of 70-180 MPa cement, dry mix, mortar and/or concrete composition and/or the mode of production in accordance with Claims and/or including any references on Examples.
48. The cement, dry mix, mortar and/or concrete composition with high volume of 15-70% of mineral admixtures in cement content and/or the mode of production in accordance with Claims and/or including any references on Examples.
49. The cement, dry mix, mortar and/or concrete composition and/or the mode of production in accordance with Claims including any references on Examples.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/TR 98/00008

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>6</sup>: C 04 B 28/02, 24/24, 18/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>6</sup>: C 04 B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

QUESTEL-WPIL

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 275 652 A (DASTOL) 04 January 1994 (04.01.94), totality.	1-49
A	US 5 466 289 A (YONEZAWA et al.) 14 November 1995 (14.11.95), totality,(cited in the application)	1-49
A	EP 0 184 346 A1 (MITSUBISHI YUKA FINE CHEMICALS CO. LTD.) 11 June 1986 (11.06.86), totality.	1-49
A	WO 85/00 359 A1 (RESEARCH ONE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP) 31 January 1985 (31.01.85), totality.	1-49
	----	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

04 September 1998 (04.09.98)

Date of mailing of the international search report

18 September 1998 (18.09.98)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ AT  
Austrian Patent Office  
Kohlmarkt 8-10; A-1014 Vienna  
Facsimile No. 1/53424/535

Authorized officer

Beck

Telephone No. 1/53424/134

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/TR 98/00008

Im Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentedokument Patent document cited in search report Document de brevet cité dans le rapport de recherche	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie Patent family member(s) Membre(s) de la famille de brevets	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication
US A 5275652	04-01-94	AT A 4276/83 AT B 384206 AU A1 22159/83 AU B2 548303 BE A1 898398 BR A 8306701 CA A1 1220793 CH A 658854 DD A5 212953 DE A1 3343948 DE C2 3343948 DK A0 5603/83 DK A 5603/83 DK B 165782 DK C 165782 ES A1 527825 ES A5 527825 ES A1 8505904 FI A0 834404 FI A 834404 FI B 72962 FI C 72962 FR A1 2537127 FR B1 2537127 GB A0 8332361 GB A1 2131409 GB B2 2131409 IT A0 8323918 IT A 1167273 JP A2 59111963 JP B4 1035789 MX A 157587 NL A 8304193 NL B 190550 NL C 190550 NO A 824100 NO B 153566 NZ A 206493 PH A 19938 PL A1 244938 PT A 77741 PT B 77741 SE A0 8306700 SE A 8306700 SE B 460288 ZA A 8308678 US A 5472501	15-03-87 12-10-87 14-06-84 05-12-85 30-03-84 17-07-84 21-04-87 15-12-86 29-08-84 07-06-84 18-02-88 05-12-83 08-06-84 18-01-93 14-06-93 16-06-85 16-07-85 16-10-85 01-12-83 08-06-84 30-04-87 10-08-87 08-06-84 06-12-91 11-01-84 20-06-84 17-09-86 28-11-83 13-05-87 28-06-84 27-07-89 02-12-88 02-07-84 16-11-93 18-04-94 28-08-84 06-01-86 11-07-86 14-08-86 24-09-84 01-12-83 16-04-86 05-12-83 08-06-84 25-09-89 31-07-85 05-12-95
US A 5466289	14-11-95	JP B2 2646449 CA A 2107268 JP A2 6191918	27-08-97 31-03-94 12-07-94
EP A1 184346	11-06-86	DE C0 3572797 EP B1 184346 JP A2 61122146 JP B4 1057070 US A 4684407	12-10-89 06-09-89 10-06-86 04-12-89 04-08-87
WD A1 8500359	31-01-85	AU A1 31542/84 BR A 8406762 CA A1 1218387 EP A1 148935 IL A0 72229 IL A1 72229 IT A0 8421681 IT A 1214471 JP T2 60501707 US A 4505753 ZA A 8404882	07-02-85 11-06-85 24-02-87 24-07-85 31-10-84 20-12-87 29-06-84 18-01-80 11-10-85 19-03-85 28-05-86